SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1879.

Amusements Indiay, Academy of Munic-Matines, Alda. Annth's Phesire-Les Ciocles de Correville, Matine Broadway Opera House-The St. al-1818, Matthew Broadway Opera House-The First Mallow Bally's Theatre-An Aradom Nath Mallows Fifth Avenue Theatre H. M. S. Plack & Mallows Cound Opera House-The Pool's Reveige. Mallows. Exercity's Unsater-The Onley Show. Mallows. Konter & Binl's Garden-Unwert. New York Aquactum-Oreal Attractions. Malines. Sthle's Garlen Reductions Matings Park theater-Prits in Ireland Matrice

Partie Comique Muligas Guerre Christmas. Matine

lany Pastor's Theatre Variety.

I nion Square Theatre - Presen Plata

A Congressman Manufacturing Mistory. In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, Mr. BINGHAM of Ponnsylvania offered a joint resolution for providing and erecting In Washington, at a cost of \$30,000, an equestrian statue of Gen. Custer, the statue to be completed within three years, and to be one-fourth larger than life. The figure of the hero, says the resolution, "shall be mounted on a horse, and engaged in a lifeand-death struggle with two or more In-

dians, so as to vividly commemorate his

gallant death." A Congressman's disposition to add, at the public expense, one more to the many honors, public and private, already paid to CUSTER, is intelligible; but Mr. BINGHAM'S plan is a bad one. It requires the hero to be mounted, and engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with several Indians; and this, not for actistic effect, but expressly in order to indicate to posterity that it was in this attitude that Custer received his death wound.

There have been many imaginary accounts of Custer's death, because no man of his command that saw him die lived to tell the story. It can be represented that he fell early in the fight of the Little Big Horn; or, again, that he was the last man to falla version which would, perhaps, please Mr. BINGHAM, though it is not for that reason to be adopted as official by Congress, and perpetuated in marble or bronze. The different stories told by the Sioux of SITTING BULL'S band who took part in the fight show that none of them recognized CUSTER during the battle, whereas the scene invented by Mr. BINGHAM would hardly be possible without such a recognition.

The zeal of Representative BINGHAM for a statue of Custer possibly takes its rise from the great success of the Thomas statue, lately set up in Washington, and now daily visited by admiring Congressmen, a success which has already begotten projects of statues to Hooker, Meade, and Kearney. But the necessity in all these cases does not exist in Custan's. There was no statue, until lately, of Thomas; there is none now of Meade, Hooker, or Kearney. But only last summer, as perhaps Mr. Bingham may not be aware, a statue of Custer was unveiled with imposing ceremonies at West Point. It is true that this was not an equestrian statue, and did not aim to present to posterity the exact method in which CUSTER met his death. But the supposition that the General was mounted at that time is as purely gratuitous, on Mr. Bingham's part. and as highly improbable, as the hand-tohand struggle he also proposes. Such an addition to history would stand on a par with the poem which makes Custer's slayer an Indian whom he had imprisoned.

Authors and Publishers.

The book publishing trade in general is plication of reprints of the best foreign novels and most entertaining narratives. which are sold at from ten to twenty cents each. The public have got into the habit of purchasing their fiction in this shape. The cost is small, the form convenient, and when the story is read, it is perhaps cast aside like an old newspaper.

This may be very well for the people who get the chief part of their reading outside of newspapers at so trifling a cost, but the manufacturers of books and the authors of them, both at home and abroad are not so well satisfied. Such a flood of chear literature put forth in an ephemeral form, but one good enough for the purposes of ordinary readers, must tend to discourage the sale of bound books of fiction or light reading.

The publishers, who for many years had been paying foreign authors of wide popularity a price for their advanced sheets which was oftentimes as large as any copyright they could get would be, must now greatly reduce the amount. Of course they cannot afford to give as much for novels which they are obliged to sell at ten and fifteen cents, as they willingly paid for such works when they could be issued at from flity cents to a dollar. In the cheaper form the margin for profit is small, and there is not an increase of sale sufficient to make up the difference between the profits on the old book or pamphlet and those on the new reprint. Moreover, even though they have bought the advanced sheets, the work may at once be reprinted on them. The American market, therefore, is not so rich a placer as it used to be for foreign authors.

Our own writers of light literature suffer at the same time. With these cheap reprints loading every news stand and finding their way into every family, there is less chance for the sale of home productions, which must be issued at a higher price. The appetite of the public for entertaining reading is largely satisfied by the novels for which they pay from a lifth down to a tenth of the cost of native and foreign works of fletion a few years ago; and they cannot be expected to purchase the more expensive books simply out of a desire to encourage

It is this new departure in publication which is now starting anew the discussion of the advantages of an international copyright. It cannot be truthfully said that the people generally are very much interested. in the question. They are pretty well content, for their part, that things should remain as they are. They got the sort of reading they most affect at a less cost than ever before. But our leading publishers and authors and the foreign authors have at last got into agreement as to the newssity of international copyright. They are all suffering from the existing state of things, and they have a common interest In bringing about a change.

But the English publishers stand out against the copyright arrangement which would be satisfactory to their own authors, to our authors, and to our publishers. They don't like it because they see in it no chance of profit for themselves. Our publishers | poles. insist that the first condition on which an international copyright should be granted shall be this: The work of the foreign auther must be manufactured and published here by a citizen of the United States. This is the condition Mr. S. S. CONANT tells the English publishers, in his recent discussion which we shall insist in the United States.

at least will do their best to defeat an international copyright altogether rather than that it should be made one of the terms of

the bargain. They talk about the selfishness of our publishers and jeer at them for being converted to international copyright only by the injury done to their interests of late by reason of the lack of such a patent. But the whole thing is selfish and a matter of self-interest on the part of the English author and the English publisher, the American author and the American publisher. If men wrote books solely to disseminate ideas and to give people amusement, and not to make money, the case would be different. But in reality they write them to make money, and the publishers print them for the same reason, not for sentimental considerations.

The English publishers and authors may as well understand at once that there will never be an international copyright unless the books are printed and published here by our own citizens. It may be true that their own interests now lead our publishers to favor it in this shape, but so much the better for the English authors. The Interests of the foreign writer and home publisher are to-day alike, and that is fortunate for both parties.

In the matter of twisting the eagle's tail until that proud bird of freedom shricks again, Senator Burnsids is almost as expert as the ate Senator CHANDLER. In his recent speech about the Istimus Canal, the fat Rhode Island Senator demonstrated to his own satisfaction that, if worse came to worst, no foreign power can possibly land on our shores an army large enough for the purposes of a serious invasion, and that by the aid of torpedoes and other like modern improvements the harbors of our seaport cities can easily be barred to hostile fleets. But it does not seem to have occurred to the best dressed man in the Senate, the ripe Aponts of the fashion plates, that the supposititious European enemy might be disobliging enough to insist upon doing the fighting in the vicinity of the canal itself.

Finding itself with nothing to do, Congress adjourned from Thursday noon until Monday noon. The first week of the session was thus absolutely wasted, for nothing had been done except to refer a handful of bills to committees and pass a few resolutions calling for information from the Government. Nevertheless, politicians agree that the session will be very long, reaching probably into the hot weather. Obviously, the way to insure its extension is to ontinue in the idle way begun. It is a common thing in the last week of a session to report and pass four or five of the large appropriation bills. In the first week it is well nigh impossible to get a sub-committee together to consider a single bill. Congressmen might just as well close this session on the 4th of March as on the 4th of July!

What an odd thing it is that it should have taken the police all this time to find out that a brisk lottery business was being carried on at the Seventh Regiment fair! And how much odder a thing it is that notorious gambling hells, as well known to the police as to their habitual patrone, are not meddled with from year's end to year's end!

Brooklyn always has something the matter. If it isn't the water, it is the fog; if it isn't the fog, it is the gas; if it isn't the gas, it is the preachers-in fact it is the gas and the preachers most of the time. Yet Brooklyn is beginning again to talk of annexation to New York. And why not? Annexation may be the cure-all she has long been seeking. Possibly it might be a remedy for some ills on both banks of East River.

In some States hangings no longer occur on Friday, the change being designed to relieve the odium attaching to the sixth day of the week as "hangman's day." But no effectual change has yet been made in the mechanism of public executions to render impossible the bunglings that so frequently mark them. ANDREW TRACY was hanged by the neck on the Sheriff cut the rope, the man dropped, but struck on his feet-then fell to the floor. The knot had slipped. He was seized and passed up through the hole to the scaffold, and ten minutes later, with another rope, was hanged again. Seenes like this occur not once or twice every year, but dozens of times. Can such an execution of the law be termed anything but barbarous?

better than Pennsylvania hangmen.

If Judge VAN BRUNT fancies that untitled Americans will stand by, impassive and indifferent, while the only living American nobleman is subjected to judicial indignity, his Honor is mistaken. When the case of George the Count Joannes agt. Jason H. Tuttle-an action to recover \$600 for professional services -was called yesterday, the defendant's counsel moved the dismissal of the complaint upon the frivolous protext that no such name as George the Count Joannes appears on the roll of attorneys and counsellors, the nearest approximation thereto being a plain, plebeian GEORGE JONES. Incredible as the fact will seem to mankind at large, Judgo Van BRUNT granted the motion.

The noble Count is as gentle as he is chivalrous-gentleness and true chivalry, indeed, always going together-but he has all that sensitiveness about the point of honor which distinguishes his order from the commonalty. and withal he is deadly skiiful of fence.

The worst stories told of the Milwaukee House of Correction seem to be borne out by the ascertained facts. The investigating Supervisors report that the officers of the House have ortured the inmates, gazged them, shut them up in foul cells so small that they could not stand upright or lie down at full length, denied them necessary care and nutrition when sick. and generally conducted themselves with a barbarity of which the Supervisors say that it is "a disgrace to the age in which we live." Yet ha Supervisors, who should have found out his shocking state of things long ago, content the anselves with recommending the dismissal of the inspector who has practised these cruel-That is not an adequate punishment. he is guilty of the crimes haid at his door, New Year's Day should find him lodged in the State prison, working out an exemplary sentence.

As showing the durability of timber, the fact is cited that the piles of a bridge built by Traian were found, after having been driven some 1,600 years, to be petrified four inches, the rest of the wood being in its ordinary The elm piles under the piers of London bridge have been in use more than 700 years, and are not yet materially decayed. and, beneath the foundation of bayov place I son ton, oak, elm, beech, and chestnut piles and planks were found in a state of perfect preservation, after having been there for 650 years. Again, while taking down the old walls of Tunbridge Castle, Kent, England, there was found in the middle of a thick stone wall a timber curb which had been enclosed for 700 years; and sometimber of an old bridge was discovered while digging for the foundations of a house at which must have been placed there prior to the year 1396.

The Flying Dutchman is the name given by satiors to a spectral ship, imagined to cruise in storms off the Cape of Good Hope under full sail, when all honest vessels are fain to try bare What the fact was from which this strange fancy has been distilled is a matter of dispute; but out of some actual incident it has probably grown, and "when the dark soud comes driving hard, and lowered is every topsail vard, and canvas, wove in earthly looms, no more to brave the storm presumes, then, 'mid holsted high, full spread and crowded every of international copyright, is the one on | sail, the demon frigate braves the gale." In like manner, a weird air ship is in process of But they kick against it, and some of them | construction out of a mournful calamity in our I could

day. Her came is the Pathfinder-none better for the legend likely to grow up. In many parts of the West people have been peering into the skies, looking for Winn's lost balloon, days and weeks after it was impossible that any mortal could direct its course. At half a dozen places men and women have imagined that they saw this balloon. No end to these extravagant fancies has been reached—they stretch more and more into the region of the preposterous Only the other day some dwellers in Owings ville thought they saw the missing aeronaut dangling from the end of a rope, and then ris ing out of sight, the theory being that they wer too startled to discover the balloon above. When such stories are rife, it is plainly only a step to the supernatural; and should the Wise mystery remain unsolved, out of it will be likely to some a wild legend of a spectral air ship, drifting forever in the skies, and portending storms

They are saying in Philadelphia that GRANT's visit here from that city will be merely a flying one, " and only made meog." This latter phrase is used in speaking of royal or imperial personages, when they desire to travel-not lit erally unknown, but merely without exacting the marks of honor supposed to be due to their rank and pretensions. If the Philadelphians are justified in their prediction that GRANT will only visit New York incog., why should he not carry out the imperial fashion in full, and be registered at the hotel by a subordinate name BRY, Mr. U. SIMPSON?

THE DEMOCRATIC FAILURE IN WASH

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- The report of the Secretary of the Senate from the 25th of March to the 30th of June, 1879, has been printed. An examination of some of the items of expenditure shows that the Democratic administration does not give promise of reform and retrench ment. For instance, Bright as Sergeant-at-Arms took possession of his office on the 19th of March. and on that day he ordered two large double cylinder desks, at a cost of \$300; on March 20. one revolving chair and one double pedestal desk, costing \$101; on March 22, six oak revolving chairs covered with leather, \$150, and one walnut desk and two large cylinder desks, \$288. And so on through the month of March-desks and chairs, lounges and revolving bookcases, till the sum total foots up \$1,695. In the month of June W. B. Moses, whose Ring affiliations are well known furnished through the Democratic Sergeant-at-Arms furniture and carpets to the tune of \$1 116.37.

The Republicans never were niggardly in furnishing their committee rooms. They were not averse to luxurious chairs, osey lounges, and gorgeous cylinder desks. French, the Republican Sergeant-at-Arms, was considered a most prodigal fellow in his pur-chases, but there seems to have been a tremendous demand the very day after the Demo cratic Senators got possession for the creature comforts. There were six large cylinder desks bought from the 19th to the 29th of March, and ten revolving leather-covered easy-backed chairs and three leather-covered lounges. One would imagine that when the Republican Senators surrendered their committee rooms to their Democratic successors, they carried off all the hair brushes and combs and clothes brushes, for I find that during the month of April there were ten and a half dozen of combs, eleven and a half dozen hair brushes, and fifteen and a half dozen clothes brushes purchased. The Demoeratic Senators must also have required a great deal of scenting to suit their fastidious tastes for they required during April five gailons of cologne and three dozen of pommade, fifty-five pounds of gum camphor, \$5 worth of cos-metique, and \$2.50 worth of pearl powder.

But the most difficult thing the Senators had to do, judging from the Secretary's report, was to keep cool. Of course the Democrats were not alone in the need of constant refrigeration. The Republicans must have required a vast deal of the same sort of thing. There were 88,000 pounds of ice consumed for this refrigerating process during the months of March and April -that is, from March 18, the date of the meeting of the extra session, till April 30. Just how all this refrigeration was accomplished I have been unable to find out. I find, however, one large walnut refrigerator," at an expenditure of \$150. But how they got away with 88,000 pounds of ice in "one large wainut refrigerator" is past even my conjecture. There was of course, some ice required for ice water, bu allowing one ice cooler to each of the fortytwo committees, two to the Senate Chamber, one to the Secretary's office, one to the Sergeant-at-Arms' office, one in the Post Office, one in the document room, one in the folding room, and one in the engine room, which would be in all fifty coolers, and ten pounds of ice per day to such cooler, and only 500 pounds of ice would be consumed every twenty-four hours. From March 18 to April 30-forty-three days, including Sundays-500 pounds of fee per day would only require 21,500 pounds, so that 66,500 pounds of ice must have been consumed in that "one large walnut refrigerator." The month of June. however, was an exceptionally hard month or that "one large walnut refrigerator." I find this item under date of June 30 in the Secretary's report: "To 63,900 pounds of ice for use of Senate during the month of June, 1879, at 33 cents per 100 pounds, \$210.87." According to my exceedingly liberal allowance for ice water only 15,000 pounds of ice were required for the water coolers, leaving for that "one large walnut refrigerator " 48,900 pounds of ice. But all this ice, it appears, was not sufficient to keep the Senators cool, for on June 2.1 find in the Secretary's report that 144 paim-leaf

fans were bought I find, also, that from March 18 to June 30 the Senators consumed eight dozen boxes of black-ing, but I don't find that any whitewash was bought, aithough nobody doubts that a good deal was required.

Wendell Phillips Set Right.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Every one knows that Mr. Wendell Phillips is some times as careless in his assertions as he is bitter in his enmittee. But I am unwilling to believe him capable of knowingly and mailciously

Yet | peddling untruths about the dead. In the abstract of Mr. Wendell Phillips's Thursday evening lecture in this city printed from the notes of THE SUN's reporter I find

these sentences:

- it was no that principle that the Springfield from a street when, ten Spring size, it published a line (a)

In simple justice to the memory of a dead friend-a memory green in the hearts of all who knew him-I say to Mr. Wendell Phillips that he is mistaken. The late Samuel Bowles had no more to do with the publication of the artic referred to than Mr. Wendell Phillips had. At the time it appeared in the columns of Republican Mr. Bowles was not in Springfl My recollection is that he was either in Cain My recollection is that he was either in Cantor-nia or in Europe. At any rate he was away from his office, and knew nothing about the article in question until he read it, with natural regret and northication, in his newspaper. Not long after his return to Springheid, the able but not always judicious author of the article ceased to be the political lender writer of the Reminical.

Mr. Wendell Phillips asserts that after the publication of the article the editor of the Republican wrate: "We thought it was a lie, but we thought we would set it in circulation and see what came of the I was a pretty careful reader of the Republication those days, and I am confidentiant samuel lowles never wrote these words, or any words equivalent to them or resembling them.

Mr. Seymour will Not be a Candidate.

Fire the New York Times. To the emphatic declaration of an intention is career published in these columns, may be added an other remark, withheld at Mr. Seymonr's request trion publication at that time. "When I see to therms gray bearts, about the edge of the grays, rugged in a scramble for tiles and haves, I rea reminished of Helicus." Dense of least. I have a mortal herror or such a picture, and I shall never be found massing one in such a collision.

THE TRUTH OF RECENT HISTORY.

Judge David Davis and the Electoral Com-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5. - Newspapers and politicians continue to repeat a story, and without the least regard to its absolute falsehood, that has often been contradicted. It is again alleged that but for the refusal of Judge Davis to serve on the Electoral Commission, the Great Fraud never could have been consummated. This statement is recklessly made on the assumption that it depended solely upon his will whether he would not as one of the Commis sioners or not,

The assumption is without the least founda tion to rest upon. After the passage of the Electoral law the Supreme Court had the election of five Judges, one of whom, as parties stood in Congress, would hold the balance of power in the Commission, and finally decide the fate of the Presidency. The court at that time stood politically as follows: Republicans-Waite, Swayne, Miller, Strong, Bradley, an

Democrate-Clifford and Field, 2.

Independent-Davis, L. It is thus seen that the Republicans had twothirds of the court. The Judges proceeded to make their election of Commissioners from time to time, and chose Miller, Strong, Clifford, and Field, and finally Bradley. If there had been any disposition to elect Davis, his colleagues on the bench had it in their power to do so, without delay or difficulty. Judge Clifford was most anxious for him to be chosen. and presented his name several times, against the wish of Judge Davis, who well knew, by association and by instinct, that there was no possibility of his election.

There never was a day, an hour, or a minute when the six Republicans on that bench would have put the power of making a President in the hands of David Davis. They knew as well in advance as they would have known if the experiment had been tried, that his honest nature and stern manhood would have revolted against the conspiracy to steal the Presidency, and that no power could have prevented a fair trial on the merits of the case instead of a mere count of Returning Board frauds.

The proprieties of his high judicial trust commanded reserve on the part of Judge Davis when this subject was in every mouth, but the men who sat beside him for years on the same bench, who had studied his character, who knew his sterling integrity, and who both respected and feared his Jacksonian courage, did not need to be told where he would be found if the decision was to depend upon him. Consequently there was not the remotest intention of putting Davis where by one word he could destroy the conspiracy. The managers who pulled the wires and who dictated the names of the Commissioners knew what they were about from the start, and they would trust no man, even of their own side, who was not ready to accept the party decree blindly and to sacrifice conviction and conscience to make the Fraud triumphant. Hence it was that the Republicans of the Sen-

ate rejected so conspicuous a leader as Roscoe Conkling for Commissioner, though he was a member of the committee that reported the bill, because by silence he had excited distrust. and there was suspicion that he would not gulp down the Louisians infamy without a wry face. The witnesses are still living who know the history of this transaction from beginning to pressing Judge Davis, cannot have forgotten how coldly the Republican Judges received that suggestion. It so happened that the fifth Judge was about to be chosen when the Legislature of Illinois most unexpectedly elected Judge Davis to the Senate. This necessarily excluded him from accepting the place of Commissioner, even if he had been so disposed and could have been

After his election to the Senate, it became convenient for the Republican leaders to say that Davis would have been made the fifth Commis sioner, but for his refusal to serve, and disanpointed Democrats were weak enough to accept this statement for truth, when uttered by the lips of the very men who would not trust Roscoe Conkling with their case in court!

It is no secret that Judge Davis never had faith in the Electoral Commission as a mode of making a President. He believed that Congress should not have delegated its power, even if it had the constitutional right to do so. He was opposed to dragging the Judiciary into politics, and foresaw that the Supreme Court must suffer from a loss of confidence in the country by a decision which would fix the responsibility there. Hence he would not touch t, and the conspirators determined he should not have the chance to defeat their game.

There is another unwritten chapter in the history of that eventful period. If by any possibility, against which the Republican managers had, as has been seen, provided by every caution, the Commission had reported in favor of Tilden, he never would have been allowed to enter the White House peaceably, if at all. The Republican Senate was prepared for the most desperate measures. They would, in that contingency, by debate and by dilatory moves, and by contesting the votes of Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina, have prevented an approval of the report, or an election by the House, upon a disagreement. On the 4th of March there would have been no President, and Caleb Cushing had published an opinion looking to this remote but possible situation, that Grant would hold over until a new election could be ordered.

Grant, who had sent troops into Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida, to protect the Returning Boards in their villainies, also col lected a force at Washington, after the fraueulent certificates had been sent up, to overawe the House of Representatives, and to complete the conspiracy. The Republican leaders in no event ever intended that the power and patronage of the Government should pass from their hands without bloodshed, or that Mr. Tilden should be in a position to expose their thievers and corruption. They preferred to make Grant dictator, and he was willing,

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I second the motion. No votes at Democrats, or of the next ment-ing party, to confirm the nomination of George W. M., Forcy to the office of the entrypelies. The highest courts of this nation are in had enough

already, and less rather than more of the gree other already, and less rather than more of the greater of 1870 denoted epicruit their composition. The southern States related because the votes of the people at the other and called the southern that of the mate that the people at the other and called the southern that the people at the people of the southern that the people at the people and that there are presented to vote and the people at the people THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

A Bold Plan to Steal the Electoral Vote of New York.

ALBANY, Dec. 5 .- There is a bold plot

brewing among the Republican politicians of the State of New York, looking to nothing less than the capture of 35 electoral votes without the uncertainty of an election. For the first time in a Presidential year since 1860 the Republicans will, in 1880, control the Legislature in both branches and the Executive. In 1864 Horatic Seymour was Governor, and he would have vetoed any bill depriving the people of their voting privileges. In 1868 the Assembly was Democratic. In 1872 John T. Hoffman was Governor, and in 1876 Samuel J. Tilden held that office. In 1860 the Democrats were hope-lessly divided, while in 1856 the candidacy of Millard Fillmore as the representative of s third party insured the State to the Republicans by an overwhelming majority. But in next year's contest it is by no means certain that the Republicans will achieve success. The Democratic divisions may be healed before next November. John Kelly, setting at defiance the example of the office-holders in Thomas Jefferson's day, may dis-politically-or resign. Gov. Cornell's administration may alienate the support of some who voted for him this year and arouse to hostility the apathetic crowd that stayed at home. A hundred contingencies are possible which would lose New York to th Republican party, while the prize of her full lectoral vote is within the reach of the "bosses if they dare to grasp it. They talk it over in whispers among themselves, but only those who are more audacious than discreet have thus far presumed to defend the scheme openly. One of its boldest advocates said recently: "It would be the greatest blessing that could befall the people if the Legislature should east the electoral vote of the State. It is a perfectly lawful proceeding. Up to the year 1828 the electors were not appointed by the people. In South Carolina the Legislature appointed the electors up to the time of the reellion. The precedents are in favor of it, and as the State has decided to intrust the Republican party with power, that power ought to be exercised to save the voters the expense, the trouble, the turmoil and annoyance of the Pres-

idential election." A Democrat, who is usually mild, when he heard these remarks, exclaimed: "It is the most atrociously wicked proposition ever made in a free State. Under eight years of Grantism and three years of Fraud, the people have been made familiar with almost every kind of crime known to politics. They have borne their wrongs with a patience which excites more contempt than respect. But there are limits to human endurance, and if the Conkling party attempts to steal the electoral vote of New York their indignation will be such as has never before been witnessed."

But what are you going to do about it? asked the Republican. Dol" returned the Irate Democrat. "We will go on and hold the election as usual. A law made to rob the people of rights bought with blood is no law at all, and we should refuse to recognize it. We should choose electors through the popular vote, and they would be recognized by Congress,"

But the Constitution of the United States clothes the Legislature with power to direct how the electors shall be appointed, and if that body decided to east the vote itself, Congress would have to accept it unless it wanted to revolutionize our form of government."

"No, the revolutionary schemes would all be on the other side. The essence of our form of government is the maintenance of the people's rights. When those rights are invaded ruth essly, the time will have come for the enforcement of the higher law. The Republicans may as well understand first as last that the citizens of New York will never submit to an act which deprives them of their right to vote."

A calm observer of events, who usually knows what is going on here in Albany said. "The cheme of casting the electoral vote through the Legislature has been suggested in various quarters, but it is not seriously entertained-at present. The idea had its origin in a piece of political goesip from Louisiana. It was anthing in that State, Then some Republican here was moved to remark here was nothing to prevent the Republicans of New York from retaliating. A careful examination of the statutes bearing n the subject showed that he was right. The ower unquestionably exists for the incomin-Legislature to cast the electoral vote, provided a law to that effect is passed and signed by the Governor. It might be done under the stress of great partisan necessity, but no such necessity exists-now. What may occur hereafter we cannot tell. If the Democrats in any of the Southern States should attempt to seenre elecoral votes through legislative interference, they would probably find that they had forfeited their prospects in New York by the operation. If it is decided to carry out the plan here, very ittle will be said about it till the last week of the session. Then all the Republican members will be bound in caucus to vote for the act, and it will be driven through both Houses under a suspension of the rules, without debate, by parliamentary harp practice. The Governor will sign the act. and the Legislature will adjourn to meet again on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November to east the vote of the State. If this course were adopted, it would doubtless arouse a great deal of indignation, and it might hurt the Republican party more than it helped it, by losing it the vote of other doubtful States. another plan is possible. Gov. Cornell could convene the Legislature in extraordinary session in the month of October, when partisan feeling was most bitter, and the law could then be changed so as to permit the Legislature to east the electoral vote. This, however, would be a dangerous proceeding, because notice of the election would already have been given by the proper authority, and the Democrats, if they saw fit to hold an election, in spite of the law, would be able to make up a good case to mrry to Congress."

A leading Democrat said: "The prompt excontro of this plot to rob the people of New York of the right of suffrage will insure its deeat. Conspirators are usually cowards. As oon as they are dragged into the daylight they begin to apologize for their iniquities. The Presidential fraud of 1877 could never have been consummated if the Democrats had stood firm. But when both parties agreed to abandon the constitutional method of counting the vote, and trusted to the juggiery of a Cor ion, it didn't require much courage to cheat. I am convinced that the scheme for stealing the rote of New York has been seriously considered among the Republican leaders. But as seen as the public discussion of the question begins, he inherent weakness of the plot will become apparent. Every member of the Legislature who voted for the act would be doomed o political death and he would also in danger of personal violence. The people, regardless of politics, would eel that they had been deprived of their cost shered privilege as freemen, and the party ant robbed them would never again get a footiold in the State. The press, by showing up he scheme before it has gained headway, can kill it so dead that no man will dare to resusciate it in the Legislature. The Republicans may carry the State next November, but they an't steal it, unless the Democrats go to sleep

nd permit the dastardly deed to be done," But in spite of the confident tone of this Demerat, the Republican tenders are gravely disussing this scheme. While most of them treat tat present only as a possibility, it is evident hat they look upon it as a big trump card to be played in case of an emergency.

Moderation in Drinking.

In view of the success of the Business Men's elety for the Europragement of Moderation a number the scatter sex are organizing an soxillary society to discourage drankenness. They have requested the Bus-tess Men's society to give them two terms of piedge to be sured by bales. First-To have no intexpealing bev-erages on New Y are secretarily, and to disposal to "New Year's Fields" on the tables. Secretarily a facility mellifer wine for other integrating perspaces at ionificon or dimerial region, and in company with gentiamen. HANCOCK FOR PRESIDENT.

The Pennsylvania Democrats to Rally Around PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 5,-The Hon, R. Milton Speer, ex-Congressman from the Huntington District of this State, and until recently Chairman of the State Demwas to confer with Lewis C. Cassidy, Thomas J. Barger and other Democratic chiefs, with a view of uniting at the elements of the party in the State in opposition to

Tilden upon some one candidate for President.

Mr. Speer said to the writer that the advantage por sessed by Speaker Randall was that his adherents hav the friends of Senator Wallace have been dividing the

the friends of Senator Wallace have been dividing their strength upon Hancock, Bayard, Thurman, Hendricks, Davia, and other candidates, and that the time for united action had now been reached.

Mr. Speer said, "As Moses lifted up a brazen screen for the children of Israel to gather around, so must we creet our standard for the Democracy of Pennsylvania to rally about." Mr. Speer further stated that he had conversed freely with Sountor Wallace upon this subject a day or two before the Senator left Washington, and that they both agreed that Gen. Hancock was, under all the effective the washington, and that they both agreed that Gen. Hancock was, under all the effective the senator left Washington, and that they both agreed that Gen. Hancock was, under all the effective that they be the decrease of Pennsylvania should put forward as their choice for the Presidency.

dency.

It is proper to observe that the action of Messra. Cassidy and Barger in securing the entire delication from this city to the National Convention for Gen Hancock was entirely of their own motion, and was determined upon before Mr. Speer reached here. It is also proper to say that each Chairman Speer will be chosen one or the delegates from his district to the National Convention.

London Club Dinners.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The fol

column:

At a first-rate London club, if members do n choose to thus b h error, they can have dimners, as ween things and a genere, a shifting of filter his history and a genere of the shifting of the history of the history has a head, always without wine. French club those are ables chose dimners, whereas the Empish club man served separately and eats his seven and supermy dimera—if he does not like to order his own prematicous the hill of fire, in which case he may dime for three clur shiftings—in gloomy granders at a table all to his self, and with a couple of wax candles before him, it that stage of clubbablity the Parisian has not, it may be presumed, yet arrived.

Permit us to say that the above item is likely to create the same and the same a

Permit me to say that the above item is likely to create most erroneous impression. At the Travellers, Ath næum, Carlton, Junior Carlton, the Military Clubs, th Reform, Oxford and Cambridge, United University Guards, and Union, no such regulation as to 7s. 6d., 10s and 15a dinners to which the above paragraph refers existed at a recent time, and I leel very sure no such regulation exists to-day. At Hoodle's of which I was lormerly a member) there was a sake of hise mow I believe abolished and a coffee-room dinner was very dear.
Possibly a similar arrangement may prevail at Whiteand the Mariborough. The great morit of the generality
of London chile is that rich men and poor can associate
together in them on ferme of perfect equality. I chanced
at one time to dine constantly next to a milionaire part
ner in Contist's bank, who could afford to drink, and did
drink, who at \$5 a hottle. He had his dinner for, say
\$10, and I had mire, which I believe satisfied me quite
as well & in care, for \$1. Mr. Glastone, when his family
were out or town, often dined at that cith, and sitting at
the next table to him I have seen him then the it is a very
simple liver; for less than a dollar. There was no able
of hor, but occurred in these were ready at certain hours.

New York, Dec. 4. ormerly a member) there was a table of hore (now I be

A Letter from a Scoffer

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let those the are in the habit of eating late suppers take warmingst they, too, become victims of the same poetic fever that has so recently possessed Bandmaster Gilmore. Le. them also bear in mind that inspirations born of a heart; midnight meal and a had digestion are liable to be the very opposite to "heavenly." The final couplet of hi truly wonderful semi-religious production.

Who ask, with reverent love and awe, God bless and save America " (caw), shows how exhausted and wearied the fertile brain of the great Jubilee organizer had become are this interview with the angels had emicd.

Why has Mr. Olimore so cruelly snatched coveted laurels room the grasp of the thousand and one youthful aurels room the grasp of the thousand and one youthful should be a committen to pape their numerous an inhibited to the "Committen to pape their numerous at spirations of the "Committen to pape their numerous at New York, Dec. 8, 1879.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1879.

Telegraph Wires in Glass Tubes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Ti time is soon coming when telegraph poles cannot be ha and something else must be devised to supply their place I propose to lay the wires in glass tubes, underground, deep enough to escape frost. Giass tubes can be blown of any desired length, with a one-nich bore and three-eighths thickness. The ends of these tubes can be blown in moulds so as to fit each other, and can be put together with white lead, making them water tight. If there whould be any danger of moisture entering the tubes so as to carriede the wires, had air or air passed through rame, could be sent through them at stated periods by means of an air pump at one coal. This method of lay ing telegraph wires may have been suggested before for aught I know. I have no interest in it further than to lend my hand to the onward march of improvement.

WALKER, Mich., Nov. 28. propose to lay the wires in glass tubes, underground

John's Wife and James's Wife.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I so John's" wife cannot keep house on \$11 a week, and in x years has used up \$175 besides and run John into bt about \$200. Now what would John have done if he had only carned \$0 a week, and there are hundreds of workingmen who cannot get that much to live on? I will save all the rest I carn. My wife said she could not do with so little. I said I could. She said, "Try." I said I would. I did try. I keep house better than she did and save money. Let John try it.

Yachting Matters. Committee who were appointed at a meeting at the Astor House on Nov. 10 to prepare an address to the yacht clubs of the United States met in the Numbril Gussie rooms on Wednesday. It was decided to draw up a set of uniform sailing regulations, which the several clubs may adopt or not as they like. It was also decided that grand union regattas should be held. The decided that grand union regation should be held. The secretaries of the different clubs will be asked to send to John Frick. Post tiltee box 2,070, the names and addresses of the three delegates to be hereafter chosen by each club. When these delegates meet together a permanenent association will be organized.

At a meeting or the following Agade Club on Tuesday, the tolowing officers were elected for 1888. Commoders, W. J. Greach, Vice-Commoders, Emily Freezen, Vice-Commoders, Emily Expression, Commoders, Becretaries, Charles M. Arnstrong and James De Great, Treasurer, tiewers Emiss. M. asmer, M. J. Keicher. For delegates to Vacuting Association for 1880. John Frick, Almer B. Ingles, Joseph A. Weaver.

Special Examiner Price, who was recently appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency in Washington to investigate the fluancial condition of the Hackneack National Bank, has concluded his labors. ensack National Bank, has concluded his labors. It is understood, on what is regarded as good authority, that the Comptroller of the Currency will declare the meeting of the stockholders and directors, at Winch is was decided to have the bank so into voluntary housdation, likegal awing to Mr. Voorliss being disqualified, according to the letter on the Banking law, from voiding conflist own stock. This action would necessitate the transfer of the success of the bank, and the dispersacy of the Health of the letter of the factor of the bank, and the dispersacy of the stock of the bank of th vent a receiver from being appointed.

The Trousseau of the New Spanish Queen.

From New Spanish Queen,
From New York World

The Archduchess Christine's splendid from Seau contains some twenty new dresses and. The taket Worth on the occasion of the state entry into Modrid was residently handsome. It is red and yellow—the Spanishold logales. Twelve described such articles of these have been provided. One is the most opportunities in the collection are the stockings, or which creations in the collection are the stockings, or the transfer which is an orders variety. The flower of these are stockings which are constituted with the season of the flower are stocking that one with the most flower are also weeth mention of a complete form the collection and of seasons and Austrian areas with which they are submited. The build-berefields of which there are with order of the transfer with order to the ked 'trialse 'mer flowers are the work imitating her with handwriting the work imitating her with handwriting.

England. From the Lordon World.

Another and far more important reason for

of to cast week retho graft one prospect is an our being orist, the little True board Argel. The Sea Serpent.

Egregious morater of the sea, That wast, and art, and yet shall be,

Newspaper men make sport of thee, With sneering squiblers. They cannot quite ignore the news, When they are food that thou art to se. But print it, adding weak almar, In inhy driblets. Thy being they presume to doubt,

Thy thickness and the length they send And at thy scarful form they flour, As twee a feather. They dane derite thy head and tail. And typic time nothing but a whate, Or seaword gathered by the gale And rolled t gether.

But thou, grand monsier of the main, The new or partial tenths that stain The printed prices, Pursuing the appointed way.

And seeking the allested prov. As thou, since thy creation a day, Hast done for ages.

If man, vast segrent of the sea. Re all he beasts himself to be.
Why don't the braggart empture thee,
In which or precise?
With grant ships and monster goes. He ought to gobble thee at . But still to stamp time at once, fay true more new.

Avoid institution the lungs with a cold, by using Jayne a Expectation 1 - Ada.

BUNBEAMS.

-Blondes are out of fashion in Paris, and lark brunettes are the rage Of the 686 soldiers sent out by Baltimora

to the Mexican war, but 13 survive. The Rothschilds have lately paid in England \$195,000 probate, and \$120,000 legal -A statistician computes that 2,500,000

watches and 4.000,000 clocks are annually turned out in different parts of the world.

-The University of Leipsic has an income

of \$100,000, and its expenses are \$275,000. The difference is paid from the national treasury of Saxony. -German newspapers in the United States are one-third more numerous than in the Fatheriand, where Bismarck's censorship keeps them in perpetual

fear of fine and suspension. -A goat took possession of the entrance to the Baptist church in Port Byron, N. Y., on Sunday,

and, rearing on its hind legs, butted at all comers so vigorously as to disperse the congregation. -From Jan. 1, 1863, to Oct. 31, 1879, 49,803 emigrants from Italy landed in New York. This is rather a large annual average, considering that Italy chiefly

ships her sons and daughters to South America -In his message to the South Carolina Legislature, Gov. Sin pson recommends that the convict labor be employed and utilized outside the penitentary -Rudolf Falk, the explorer, has written

from San Francisco to German friends to inform them that a monument in Bolivia, much more ancient than the times of the Incas, has given him a cine to the origin and development of speech and write -A London paper, in recording the death

of John Grant, for twenty five years head same temperat Balmoral, says that the Queen frequently visited him prior to his death, and delayed her departure from Balmoral four days to pay him a last tribute of friendsh -An immense topographical map of the

kingdom of Italy, which has been eighteen years i preparation, has just been issued by the royal engineer tepartment. It consists of 277 sheets, and is the most agcurate and detailed map of the penin-ula ever published. -One million of dollars of Duke Galliera's legacy have thus far been expended in improving the port of Genoa, and the most rigid supervision of the ac-counts shows that not one dollar has been translutently paid. Several millions of the bequest remain to be ex-

pended on this work. -Paris has now fifteen thousand metres of tuling laid down under the main thorough area, or the purpose of unifying the time of all the rubin clocks and setting them all by Observatory time. These precumatic clocks will also be placed in private houses, and in future the time of day will be laid on just as in

tone with gas and water. -The reason why express search has been ordered to be made in Zululand for the Prince Imperial's watch is that, attached to the chain, his Highness wors that relic is tragment of the true Cross) which belonged o Charlemagne, came into the hands of the first Napocon, and was always worn by the late Emperor, who regarded it as a species of tallsman.

The brother of the King of Italy was

istely in Paris, and tound his quarters very comfortable at the Grand Hotel, in the Boulevarts des Capucines. He expressed his satisfaction to his brother Humbert when he recrussed the Alas who immediately sent the iploma and insignia of Knight of the Crown of Italy to I. Vanhynbeck, the manager of the Grand Hotel. -According to West End, London, gossip,

inprisonment, are the work of a rival beauty, who found terself eclipsed by their superior charins. Her father's name appears in the baronets' list, and money and inflatence were successfully interposed to prevent exposure.

—Sir Henry Havelock has been left a

arge fortune, but there is an awkward condition at ached to it. He is to take the name of Alian in future n return for the sudden wealth thrust upon him. Toury son declined some thousands a year recently, which he was offered on change of his name, and it is hard on a nan with such an honored name as Havelock to be bliged to part with it, -The long-pending "disruption" between

he Jesuit order in England and Cardinal Manning is to e inquired into by his Holiness the Pope before the class of the present month. Pather Porter, the head of the lesuit College at Rochampton, England, has been at Rome for some time preparing for the conflict, and the nead of the order is on his way. Cardinal Manning has ilso arrived in Rome. -An Irish clergyman's daughter, aged 12.

said to her father that a certain consequential person was "a baste." Sharp parental reproof being promptly administered, miss retorted that paps had used that very expression himself in last Sunday's service. "Certainly not," said the reverend papa, with much emphasia "Oh, but you did," persisted miss. "Theard you say that ' he that exalteth himself shall be a baste. -The English horses of the Seventeenth

Lancers and the Dragoon Guards have sold wonderfully well in Natal, prices averaging from 120 to £100 per animal. The colonists competed keenly for the big Irish mares, with a view to increasing the size and quality of the colonial horse, which, although a good animal for his nches, is not up to weight if ridden at any speed, and but a poor draught beast for either light or hear Not far from the railway station in Hart-

ford a druckist draws from a silver faucet under his counter, in the same manner that he draws his mineral waters, a higner which he denominates and which is always called for under the name of "German Tonic "but which, in point of fact, is a New York brower's beer. The who say that the "tome" must be drank fresh from the tap if one wishes to get its true taste.

-The Widow Marriage Association of Bombay has issued no report for five years, and widows wishing to remarry know not whose protection to seek. The association proposes to raise a fund to establish a sort of relage for young willows, where they can be instructed how to become agreeable companions to their future husbands. In spite of the efforts of the British au-thorities, the mass of women still believe it their daty to seek neath on the demise of their husbands.

-Newport has just lost its most remarkable cripple in the person of Mr. Jero Locke, who is en-riously described "as of feeble intellect but entirely exemplary in his conduct." Jeremiah, who was six feet high, was reported not to have one normally shaped sone in his body. Some years ago he experienced reizion, and exhorted in church, but his ministrations, when he became animated, overpowered the feedbas of his audience, and, on being requested to retire into pri-vate life, he withdraw in high dialecon to another religious denomination.

-"It must not be thought," says the ondon World, "that Mrs. Langury has the field all to herself at Brighton; on the contrary every one has 2000 wild about the three young is hes from Chiscilland, who, with their brilliant complexions, sparkling eyes, and lithe figures-clad in blue serge, with red turion loaddresses, or toques—are the cynomics of all eyes. It is no secret that the Empress of the French was not a little insenced in according the Prince Imperial her permission to go to the Cape, seeing his declared devolution to one of these young ladies, whose mother by the way is a pos-sible, hand-somer than the daughters. They are Konab Catholics, and it is said that the number of young men who have gone over to that Church, or at least taken to

coing to it, at Brighton, is producious.

—Prince Alexander of Bulgaria 1s subl to severeign disnity, the Chancellor and "Your Habbers is will a young man. At the worst you make a way and it the now reported is thely to be very more a really the internal condition of the principality is an-The Tuckish subjects, mustly industrious, should all city, age emigrating in large must are leaving an impost result. bristian population to hear the burdens of utional finances and other exil legal posicion libers 940 there have been had harve ste and the runlerses, too's f bands rount about the country, and frequent roday of d violence and outrage on the part of the peacauty a next the Mobigomedans and Jows are recorded. Absorber

-That the conflagration that is to cole some the world has taging is a layer by not of B admir. Pa. White semi-gentlemon more than the farm of Henry Miller may that the party killed a partraige, which becomes also to the surprise of the gentlemen his discretish the last, and he went for it housest but at where the hard had tables be suddenly and of in a best of fire and ashes. The burning fraction length and half a square in watth. Moses began burning about three weeks ago, and tra-fects day. Tremits no smoke excepting to * When a first of grace is being consumed or #1.

Are burning, but the heat is interier that tended into a green wheat field, which is green.

destroyed. The roots of oak frees burn trees two feet and whalf in disapeter have -The Duke and Duchess of B sick serial and political wears, the had degree. He has been a Come course was a monitor of Sic Robert Per is consisted. Ways off-scrabed large emission to consistent. ways off-certified large some to the resource of the certified and the solid interests which have a proper of the certified with the solid interests of the certified with the solid interests of the certified with the dominated that Policy of Schriften and the solid state of 1200/588 areas, but the center part of the last with the certified with the certified by the certified and the certified and the certified and the certified and the certified with the certified and the cer